Rev	Date	Description		Prepared by:	JOB NO.	2408160
0	10/3/14	Orig		John F. Bradley, S.E. Arizona Registered Structural Engineer	SHT 1	OF 17
				Lic. #36412 Atascadero, California	DATE	10/3/2014
			FOR	Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity)	DES. BY	JFB
			DESCRIPTION	Design of Vessel & Supports	REV	0

STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Design of Vessel & Supports

Double Wall Stainless Steel

14.17 ft x 8.25 ft x 7 ft Tall Supported by Concrete Vault

REVISION 0

Dated October 03, 2014 (Original Calc Package)

LOCATED AT

Parker, Arizona



Calculations Prepared For:

Evoqua Water Technologies

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Parker, Arizona

By: John F. Bradley, S.E.

October 3, 2014

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 2

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Parker, Arizona

By: John F. Bradley, S.E.

October 3, 2014

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 3

Design Summary

Product Stored: Spent Activated Carbon (Design for Both Liquid Slurry & Dry Granular Material)

Specific Gravity: 1.50
Max Temperature: 150° F

Design Pressure: Atmospheric

Design Codes: 1) API 650 11th Edition 2) IBC 2012 for Seismic

Wind Design: Vessel is indoors; wind is not considered

Seismic Design: IBC 2012: $S_S = 0.23g$, $S_1 = 0.15g$, $I_e = 1.5$, Site Class D

Description

This vessel is a double-wall inverted pyramid hopper for use inside a water treatment plant near Parker, Arizona. Product is spent activated carbon granular material (both liquid slurry and dry granular material). Material used for the tank construction is SS304 stainless steel except for the inner shell in contact with product which is SS316. Inner shell is separated from outer shell by (12) evenly spaced bent plate channel spacers @ 1 1/2" tall. These spacers are attached to inside of outer shell. Inner shell is 3/8" thick SS316 plate, and outer shell is 1/4" SS304 plate.

Design Criteria

Specific gravity of product is provided by customer at 1.50 (conservative). Tank is designed for atmospheric pressure (no internal pressure or vacuum) and ambient temperature. Design codes used for this tank are API 650 and IBC 2012. There are no American codes that specifically address all components of hoppers, so other codes & design procedures will be used as appropriate. Allowable steel stresses are taken per API 650. Wind and seismic loads are calculated both per IBC 2012, and load combinations are taken per IBC 2012. Seismic design values above are from USGS website for Parker, AZ.

Design Methodology

The Inner tank shell is the normal pressure boundary; the outer tank is used for leak containment. Under normal loading, inner shell transfers loads to the outer shell at discreet locations of spacers. In event of leak in inner shell, space between the two shells may fill up, subjecting the outer shell to uniform product pressure. This full product pressure could only be developed for liquid slurry condition, but 5' head on dry product will conservatively be considered for design of both the inner and outer shell. Vessel is supported at a stiffened rectangular compression bar (base plate) at top of vault walls, and vessel is anchored to tops of these walls.

Vessel is replacing an similar existing hopper at same location. Vessel is supported on (3) walls of a concrete vault, and by an HSS8x8 along one (short) side. Existing anchor bolts are corroded and will be cut off and not reused. New epoxy anchors will be installed in existing concrete walls and welded to existing HSS tube. Check of existing concrete vault is beyond the scope of these calcs, but it should be adequate as hopper is being replaced in kind. For lateral load calculations, it is assumed that tank is a pendulum-type structure rigidly supported at anchor plates. For seismic OTM calculations, product head above the anchor bolt circle is conservatively ignored.

Parker, Arizona

By: John F. Bradley, S.E.

October 3, 2014

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 4

Design Criteria & Sketch

Product Stored: Spent Activated Carbon (Design for Both Liquid Slurry & Dry Granular Material)

Specific Gravity: 1.50

Max Temperature: 150° F

Min Design Metal Temp: -20° F

Design Pressure: 0 psig (atmospheric)

Corrosion Allowance: 0 in

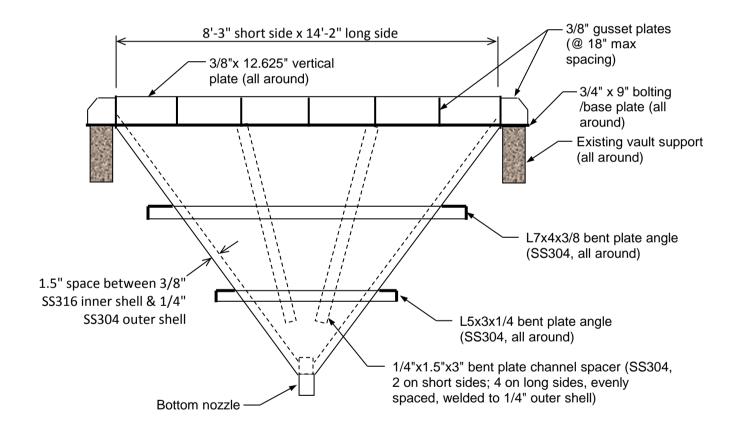
Design Codes: 1) API 650 11th Ed.

2) IBC 2012 for Wind & Seismic

Seismic Design: $S_S = 0.23g$, $S_1 = 0.15g$, $F_a = 1.60$, $F_v = 2.40$, $I_e = 1.5$, Site Class D

Seismic Design Category B

Wind Design: Not Required



Weights: Empty Vessel = W_{empty} = 7.5 k Product in tank (full to grating level) = 25.3 k Tank + operating product = W_{full1} = 32.8 k 5' head of dry product above top of grating = 54.7 k

Tank + operating product + head = W_{full2} = 87.5 k

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 5

IBC 2012 Seismic Design Loads

IBC 2012 Seismic Design Loads: (ref ASCE 7-10 Sections 13 & 15)

Governing Seismic Design Acceleration:

Horizontal: $A_i = (0.4a_pS_{DS}I_p)[1+2(z/h)]/R_p = 0.059 g$ (Eq 13.3-1)

or, $A_i = 0.3S_{DS}I_e = 0.110 g$ GOVERNS (Eq 15.4-5)

Where: $S_{DS} = (2/3)F_aS_s = 0.245$

 $F_a = 1.600$

 $S_s = 0.230$

 $a_p = 1.0$

 $R_p = 2.5 \text{ (per ASCE 7-10, Table 13.6-1)}$

 $I_e = I_p = 1.50$

Vertical: $A_v = 0.2S_{DS}I_p = 0.074 \text{ g}$

Base Shear: (ref ASCE 7-10 Eq. 12.8-1)

Vessel full: $V_{s-full} = A_i W_{full2} = 9.66 \text{ k}$ GOVERNS

Where: Design acceleration = $A_i = C_s = 0.110 g$

 $W_{full2} = 87.50 \text{ k}$

Vessel empty: $V_{s-empty} = A_i W_{empty} =$ **0.83 k**

 $W_{emptv} = 7.50 \text{ k}$

Overturning Moments (at anchor plate level):

Vessel full: $M_{s-full} = (V_{s-full})(CG_{full}) = 16.91 \text{ ft-k}$ GOVERNS

Where: $CG_{full} = 1.75$ ft (below top of vault / anchor plate)

Vessel empty: $M_{s-empty} = (V_{s-empty})(CG_{empty}) =$ 1.45 ft-k

Where: $CG_{emptv} = 1.75 \text{ ft}$

Resisting Moments (at anchor plate level, conserv. ignore product head above grating):

Vessel full: $M_{resist} = (0.6)(W_{full1})(8.25/2) =$ **81.18 ft-k**

Vessel empty: $M_{resist} = (0.6)(W_{empty})(8.25/2) =$ **18.56 ft-k**

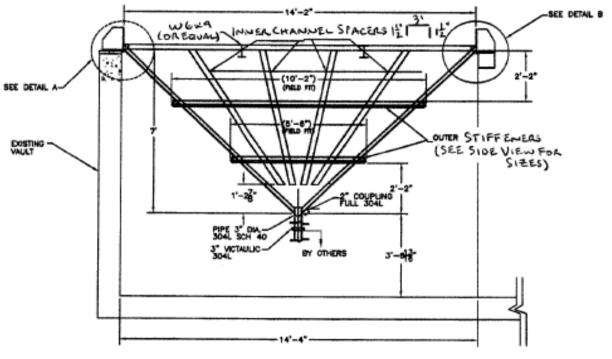
(Since OTM < resisting moment, hopper is stable for seismic overturning)

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 6

Hopper Details

NOTES:

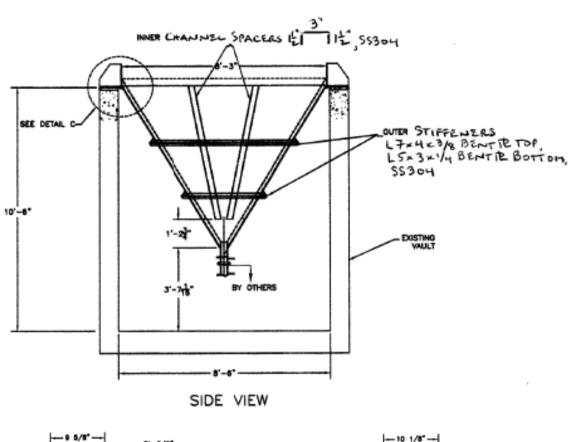
1) CUT EXISTING CORRODED STUDS FLUSH WI TOP OF VAULT WALLS.
2) FIELD PAILL & INSTALL (12) NEW HILTI EPOKY ANCHORS IN LOCATIONS SHOWN AFTER HOPPER IS SET IN PLACE.
SET ANCHORS IN CENTER OF 12" THE VAULT WALL. 3/8" IL GUSSETS @ 18" MAX SPACING (ALL AROUND) WGK9 (OA-SHOP FABD EQUAL, SS304) NEW 3/4" SS316-(TYP OF 12 AROUND) GRATING BENT R GRATING SUPPORT EXISTING TS 8" X 6" PLAN YIEW

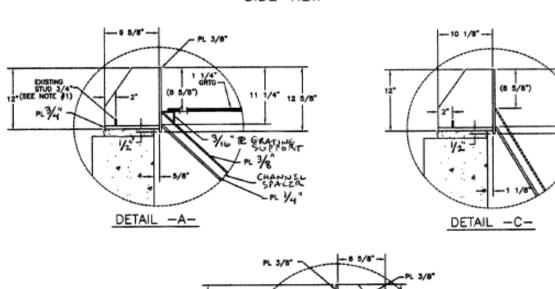


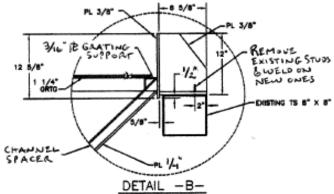
FRONT VIEW

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 7

Hopper Details, cont.

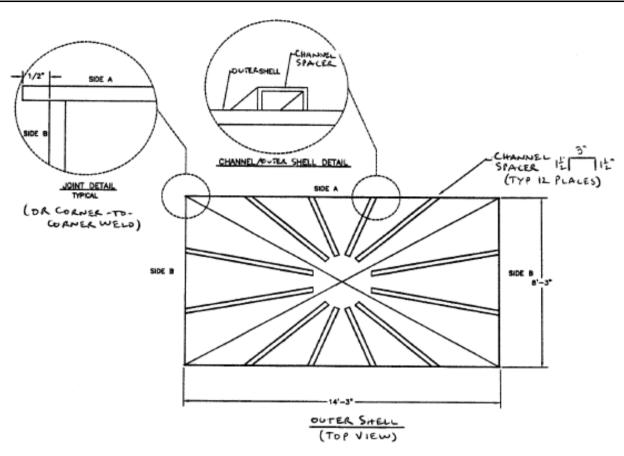


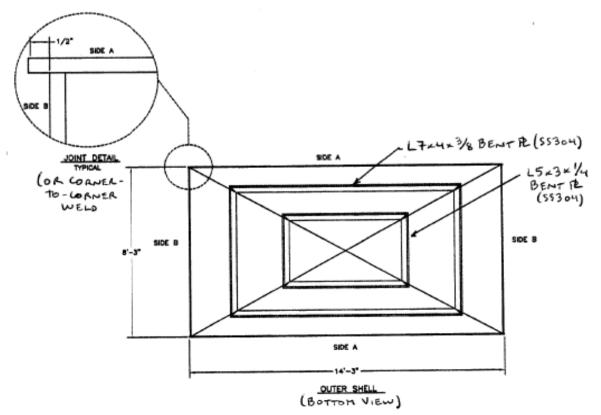




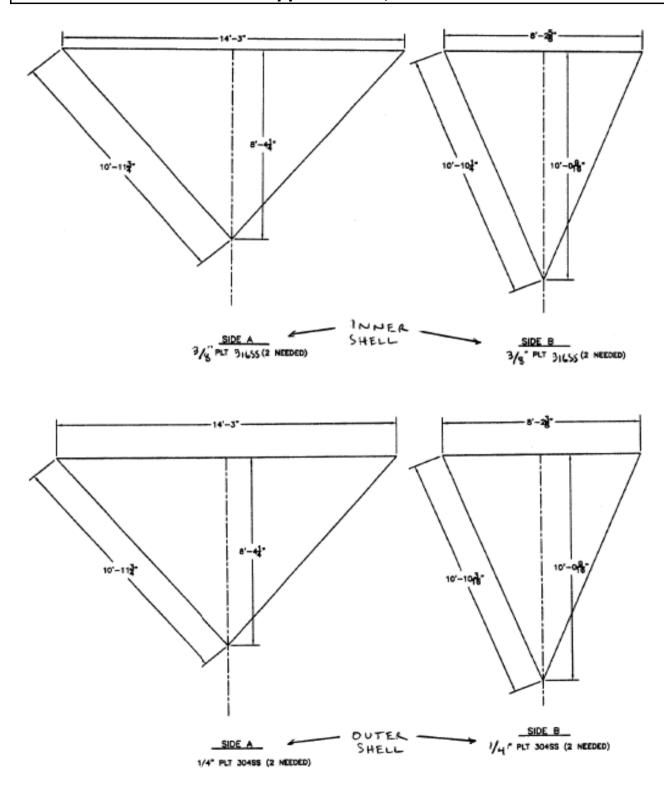
Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 8

Hopper Details, cont.





Hopper Details, cont.



Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 10

Design Hopper Components

Spacing of C3x1.5x1/4 Spacers Between Inner & Outer Walls

- Spacers are welded to 1/4" outer shell with min weld shown below
- Support spacing for 1/4" outer wall governs over 3/8" thick inner hopper wall
- Consider granular material with 5' head as governing condition for these checks

Check plate midway down hopper wall:

Max allowable stiffener spacing:

$$L_s = (54000t^2/p)^{1/2} = 30.3 \text{ in}$$

Where:
$$t = 0.25$$
 in

Max actual stiffener spacing = 17 in < Allowable, OK

Check midway between upper horz stiffener and grating:

Max allowable stiffener spacing:

$$L_s = (54000t^2/p)^{1/2} = 35.0 \text{ in}$$

Where:
$$t = 0.25$$
 in

Max actual stiffener spacing = 29.3 in < Allowable, OK

Check C3x1.5x1/4 Stiffeners/Spacers Between Inner & Outer Walls

Short side of hopper

Check stiffener midway down hopper wall:

$$f_b = M/S = 9845 \text{ psi}$$

Where:
$$M = wL^2/8 = 12110$$
 in-lbs

$$w = 60.7 \text{ pli}$$

 $L = 40.0 \text{ in}$

$$S = 1.23 \text{ in}^3$$

$$F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$$
 > Actual, OK

Check midway between upper horz stiffener and grating:

$$f_b = M/S = 12978 \text{ psi}$$

Where:
$$M = wL^2/8 = 15963$$
 in-lbs

L =
$$40.0 \text{ in}$$

S = 1.23 in^3

$$F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$$
 > Actual, OK

Long side of hopper

Check stiffener midway down hopper wall:

$$f_b = M/S = 7053 \text{ psi}$$

Where:
$$M = wL^2/8 = 8675$$
 in-lbs

$$w = 62.5 pli$$

$$S = 1.23 \text{ in}^3$$

$$F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$$
 > Actual, OK

Check midway between upper horz stiffener and grating:

$$f_b = M/S = 9088 \text{ psi}$$

Where:
$$M = wL^2/8 = 11178 \text{ in-lbs}$$

$$w = 80.5 pli$$

$$S = 1.23 \text{ in}^3$$

$$F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$$
 > Actual, OK

1/4" Bent plate channel, 1.5" legs x 3" tall

1/4 3-6

1/4 3-6

1/4" \$\$304 outer shell

Channel Spacer Details

For: Evoqua Water Technologies Parker, Arizona

By: John F. Bradley, S.E.

October 3, 2014

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 11

Check Hopper Components, cont.

Angle Stiffeners on Outside of Exterior Shell

Upper stiffener (governing condition is long side)

 $f_b = M/S = 15587 \text{ psi}$ Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 199508 \text{ in-lbs}$ w = 107.2 pli

L = 122.0 in

Try **L7x4x3/8** welded to 1/4" shell, S = 12.8 in^3

 $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$

Lower stiffener (governing condition is long side)

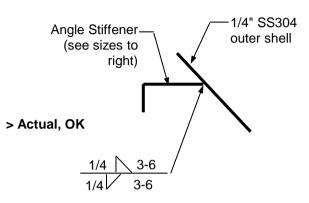
 $f_b = M/S = 15135 \text{ psi}$

Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 75071$ in-lbs

w = 137.9 pliL = 66.0 in

Try **L5x3x1/4** welded to 1/4" shell, S = 4.96 in^3

 $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$



Exterior Stiffener Details

Top Compression Bar

Short side of hopper: $f_b = M/S = 8421 \text{ psi}$

Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 117563$ in-lbs

w = 96.0 pliL = 99.0 in

Try FB 3/4"x 9" welded to 3/8" x 12.625" vert plate, $S = 13.96 \text{ in}^3$

 $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$ > Actual, OK

> Actual, OK

Long side of hopper: $f_b = M/S = 14464 \text{ psi}$

Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 201923$ in-lbs

w = 55.9 pliL = 170.0 in

Try FB 3/4"x 9" welded to 3/8" x 12.625" vert plate, S = 13.96 in³

 $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$ > Actual, OK

3/8" x 12.625" Top Vertical Perimeter Plate

Max spacing of gussets for 5' of head pushing outward:

Max allowable gusset spacing:

 $L_s = (54000t^2/p)^{1/2} =$ 48.3 in Where: t = 0.375 in

p = 3.25 psi

Max actual stiffener spacing = 18 in (max) < Allowable, OK

Check 18" spacing of gussets for forces due to hopper inner wall pulling inward:

 $f_b = M/S = 13134 \text{ psi}$

Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 3886 \text{ in-lbs}$

w = 96.0 pliL = 18.0 in

3/8" x 12.625" tall plate, S = 0.30 in³

 $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$ > Actual, OK

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 12

Check Hopper Components, cont.

Grating Max span of bearing bars = 4.72 ft

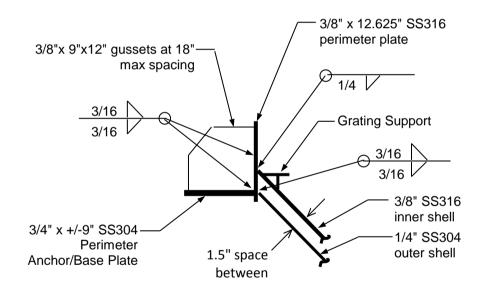
Use 1 1/4" x 3/16" Galvanized Stainless Steel Bar Grating (19-W-4)

→ Allowable uniform load = 325 psf > 100 psf
√ OK

(see attached grating data sheet)

Grating Support Beam

 $f_b = M/S = 10408 \text{ psi}$ Where: $M = wL^2/8 = 57867 \text{ in-lbs}$ w = 47.2 pli L = 99.0 inTry W6x9 (or shop fab'd equal), $S = 5.56 \text{ in}^3$ $F_b = (0.7)(22,500 \text{ psi}) = 15750 \text{ psi}$ > Actual, OK



Section thru Top Edge of Hopper

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 13

Hopper Grating

Per chart below, 1 1/4 x 3/16 W-19-4 stainless steel grating is OK for up to 325 psf > 100 psf. \sqrt{OK}

Stainless Steel Grating Load Table

BEARING BAR	2	UNEUPPORTED SPAN													WEIGHT PER SQ. FT. (LBS.)							
SIZE		2'-0"	2"-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	8"-0"	9'-0"	19-4	19-2	15-4	15-2	11-4	11-2	7-4	7-2
3/4 X 1/8	UDCD	395 253 175 129 99 78 .114 .179 .257 350 .457 .579 LOADS AND DEFLECTIONS ARE THEORETICAL 395 316 263 226 197 175 .091 .143 206 280 .366 .463 VALUES BASED ON 20,000 PSI UNIT STRESS.								4,0	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.4	7.2	9.7	10.3					
3/4 X 3/16	UDCD	592 .114 592 .091	379 179 474 143	263 .257 395 .206	193 .350 338 .280	148 .457 296 .366	117 .579 263 .463	1			OMFORT DEFLECTIONS IN E NOT RECOMMENDED.					6.4	6.9	7.7	9.2	10.0	14.5	16.0
1 X 1/8	U D C D	702 .086 702 .069	449 .134 561 .107	312 .193 468 .154	229 .263 401 .210	175 .343 351 .274	139 .434 312 .347	112 .536 281 .429	93 .648 255 .519	.78 .771 234 .617	U = SAFE UNIFORM LOAD, LBS. PER SQ. FT. C = SAFE CONCENTRATED MID- SPAN LOAD, LBS. PER FT.				5.1	5.9	6.2	7.1	8.2	9.0	12.9	14.2
1 X 3/16	DOOD	1053 .086 1053 .069	674 .134 842 .107	468 .193 702 .154	344 .263 602 .210	263 .343 526 .274	208 .434 468 .347	168 .536 421 .429	139 .648 383 .519	117 .771 351 .617	0 D = Di	7.4	8.4	9.2	10.2	12.1	13.1	19.4	21.3			
1-1/4 X 1/8	UDOD	1096 .069 1096 .055	702 .107 877 .086	487 .154 731 .123	358 .210 627 .168	274 .274 548 .219	217 .347 487 .278	175 .429 439 .343	145 .519 399 .415	.617 .365 .494	104 .724 337 .579	90 .840 313 .672			6.4	7.4	7.8	8.8	10.3	11.3	15.8	17.1
1-1/4 X 3/16	DOOD	1645 .069 1645 .055	1053 .107 1316 .086	731 .154 1096 .123	537 .210 940 .168	411 .274 822 .219	325 .347 731 .278	263 .429 658 .343	217 .519 598 .415	183 .617 548 .494	156 .724 506 .579	134 .840 470 .672		9.0	10.0	11.2	12.2	14.9	15.9	23.8	25.7	
1-1/2 X 1/8	UDCD	1579 .057 1579 .046	1011 .089 1263 .071	702 .129 1053 .103	516 .175 902 .140	395 .229 789 .183	312 .289 702 .231	253 .357 632 .286	209 .432 574 .346	175 514 526 411	149 .604 486 .483	129 .700 451 .560	99 78 .914 1.157 395 351 .731 .926		7.4	8.4	9.2	10.2	12.1	13.1	18.8	20.0
1-1/2 X 3/16	DOCD	2368 .057 2368 .046	1516 .089 1895 .071	1053 .129 1579 .103	773 .175 1353 .140	592 ,229 1184 ,183	468 .289 1053 .231	379 357 947 286	313 .432 861 .346	263 .514 789 .411	224 ,604 729 ,483	193 .700 677 .560	148 .914 592 .731	117 1.157 526 .926	11.1	12.5	13.7	15.1	18.1	19.6	28.1	30.1
1-3/4 X 3/16	UDCD	3224 .049 3224 .039	2063 .077 2579 .061	1433 .110 2149 .088	1053 .150 1842 .120	806 .196 1612 .157	637 .248 1433 .198	516 .306 1289 .245	426 .370 1172 .296	358 .441 1075 .353	305 ,517 992 ,414	263 ,600 921 ,480	201 .784 806 .627	159 .992 716 .793	12.7	14.1	15.7	17.1	20.9	22.3	32.5	34.4
2 X 3/16	DOD	4211 .043 4211 .034	2695 .067 3368 .054	1871 .096 2807 .077	1375 .131 2406 .105	1053 .171 2105 .137	.217 1871 .174	674 .268 1684 .214	357 .324 1531 .259	466 386 1404 309	399 .453 1296 .362	344 .525 1203 .420	263 .686 1053 .549	208 .868 936 .694	14.3	15.7	17.8	19.2	23.7	25.1	36.9	38.8
2-1/4 X 3/16	DOCO	5329 .038 5329 .030	3411 .060 4263 .048	2368 .086 3553 .069	1740 .117 3045 .093	1332 .152 2664 .122	1053 .193 2368 .154	853 .238 2132 .190	705 .288 1938 .230	592 .343 1776 .274	505 .402 1640 .322	435 .467 1523 .373	333 .610 1332 .488	263 .771 1184 .617	15.9	17.4	19.8	21.2	26.5	27.9	41.3	43.2
2-1/2 X 3/16	UDCD	6579 .034 6579 .027	4211 .054 5263 .043	2924 .077 4386 .062	2148 .105 3759 .084	1645 .137 3289 .110	1300 .174 2924 .139	1053 .214 2632 .171	870 .259 2392 .207	731 .309 2193 .247	623 ,362 2024 ,290	537 .420 1880 .336	411 .549 1645 .439	325 .694 1462 .555	17.5	19.0	21.8	23.3	29.2	30.7	45.6	47.5

NOTE: WHEN GRATINGS WITH SERRATED BEARING BARS ARE SELECTED, THE DEPTH OF GRATING REQUIRED TO SERVICE A SPECIFIED LOAD WILL BE 1/4" GREATER THAN THAT SHOWN IN THE TABLES ABOVE.

CONVERSION TABLE

The loads shown above are for type 19-4 and 19-2 gratings. To determine the load carrying capacity for alternative bar spacings, multiply the loads given by the following conversion factors (DEFLECTION REMAINS CONSTANT): FOR TYPES 15-4 AND 15-2: 1.26 FOR TYPES 11-4 AND 11-2: 1.72 FOR TYPES 7-4 AND 7-2: 2.71

SELECTION GUIDE: 19-4 PLAIN SURFACE GRATING

For deflection of not more than 1/4" when subjected to the severest of the following: (1) the uniform loads below; (2) under concentrated mid-span loads of 300 lbs. up to 6'-0" span; or (3) 400 lbs. for spans 6'-0" and over.

SAFE UNIFORM LOAD LBS./SQ. FT.	2'-6"	3'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"	5'-6"	6'-0"	6'-6"	7'-0"	8'-0"	9'-0"
50	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 3/16	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16
75	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 3/16	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16
100	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 3/16	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16	2-1/2 x 3/16
125	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16	-
150	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 3/16	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/2 x 3/16	1.4
200	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 1/8	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16	-	· -
300	1 x 1/8	1 x 1/8	1 x 3/16	1-1/4 x 3/16	1-1/2 x 3/16	1-3/4 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2 x 3/16	2-1/4 x 3/16	2-1/2 x 3/16	= 2; [

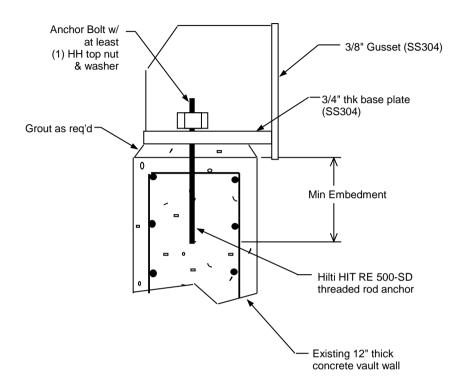
Parker, Arizona

By: John F. Bradley, S.E.

October 3, 2014

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 14

Anchorage Summary - Hilti Epoxy Anchor Option



Anchor Bolt Summary

Use (12) - 0.75 inch diameter threaded rod Anchor Bolts Around Base Plate

Material = ASTM F593 CW2 (316) (threaded rod)

(Recommended min) Projection above concrete = 3 in + grout thickness (if this vessel is grouted)

Min Embedment = 6.0 in

Min Edge Distance = 6.0 in (all sides of all anchor bolts)

Min Concrete $f'_c = 4000 \text{ psi}$

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 15

Tank Anchorage (Hilti Epoxy Anchors)

Check Anchor Bolts per IBC 2012 "Strength Design", ACI 318-11, Appendix D & Hilti ESR-2322.

Trial Input Data

Bolt diameter $(d_0) =$ 0.750 in dia. Bolt material = ASTM F593 CW2 (316) (threaded rod) Yield strength of bolt material = 45 ksi Bolt embedment depth (hef) = 6 in Minimum bolt edge distance $(c_1) =$ 6 in Cross-sectional area of bolt (A_d) = 0.44 in^2 Tensile stress area of bolt $(A_{se}) =$ 0.334 in^2 Minimum root area of bolt $(A_r) =$ 0.302 in^2 Minimum Concrete f_c' = 4000 psi Seismic overturning moment (M_s) = 16.91 ft-k Seismic Base Shear (V_s) = 9.66 k 7.5 k Empty wt. of tank = Full wt. product & tank $(W_T) =$ 32.8 k

Seis. pullout for IBC strength level equations = 1.0E_{tension} - 0.6D = 0.01 k/bolt

Where: $E_{tension} = 0.50 \text{ k/bolt}$ D = 0.81 k/bolt

D = 0.81 K/DOII

Seismic shear used in IBC strength level equations = $1.0E_{shear}$ = 1.21 k/bolt (conservatively ignore resisting friction due to weight of tank & product)

Total strength level design pullout $(N_u) = 0.01 \text{ k/bolt}$ Total strength level design shear $(V_u) = 1.21 \text{ k/bolt}$

Per IBC 2012 Anchor Bolts are Acceptable If:

Anchor bolt tensile strength is greater than factored tension load: $\phi N_n > N_u$ and anchor bolt shear strength is greater than factored shear load: $\phi V_n > V_u$

And if interaction checks are satisfied (see loads below):

Case 1) Steel strength: $N_u/\phi N_s + V_u/\phi V_s =$ 0.118 < 1.2 -- OK Case 2) Concrete breakout: $N_u/\phi N_{cb} + V_u/\phi V_{cb} =$ 0.284 < 1.2 -- OK

Parker, Arizona

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Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 16

Tank Anchorage (Hilti Epoxy), cont.

Check anchor bolt tension:

Check following cases: 1) Steel strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_s > N_{\mu}$

- 2) Concrete breakout strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_{cb} > N_u$
- 3) Pullout strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_{pn} > N_{u}$
- 4) Concrete side-face blowout strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_{sb} > N_u$

Factored seismic uplift load per bolt $(N_u) = 0.01 \text{ k (see above)}$

Case (1): Steel strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_s > N_u$

$$\phi N_s = \phi A_{se} f_{ut} =$$
 18.56 k > 0.01 k -- OK
Where: $\phi =$ 0.65
 $f_{ut} =$ 85.5 ksi

ESR-1682 Test Results (for reference only): 12.39 k > 0.01 k -- OK

Case (2): Concrete breakout strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_{cb} > N_u$

$$\begin{split} \phi N_{cb} &= (\phi) (A_{Nc}/A_{Nco}) (\psi_{ed,N}) (\psi_{c,N}) (N_b) = & \textbf{9.99 k} > \textbf{0.01 k -- OK} \\ Where: \; \phi &= & 0.65 \\ A_{Nc} &= & 225 \text{ in}^2 \\ A_{Nco} &= 9 h_{ef}^{-2} &= & 324 \text{ in}^2 \\ \psi_{ed,N} &= 0.7 + (0.3c)/(1.5 h_{ef}) = & 1.0 \\ \psi_{c,N} &= & 1.4 \\ \psi_{cp,N} &= & 1.0 \\ N_b &= k (f'_c)^{1/2} (h_{ef})^{1.5} = & 15.8 \text{ k} \\ k &= & 17 \end{split}$$

Case (3): Pullout strength of anchor in tension (see Hilti ESR-2322,4.1.4):

$$\begin{array}{lll} \phi N_a = (\phi) (A_{Na}/A_{Nao}) (\phi_{p,Na} N_{ao}) = & & \textbf{14.38 k} & \textbf{> 0.01 k -- OK} \\ & Where: \ \phi = & & 0.65 \\ & \phi_{p,Na} = & & 1.4 \\ & A_{Na} = & & 245 \ \text{in}^2 \\ & A_{Nao} = & & 1.80 \ \text{k} \end{array}$$

Case (4): Concrete side-face blowout strength of anchor in tension: $\phi N_{sb} > N_u$

$$\phi N_{sb} = \phi 160 c (A_{brg})^{0.5} (f'_c)^{0.5} =$$
 N/A k

Equation does not apply since bolts are post-installed & not headed. Since edge distance is 6 in, side blowout is not an issue (ref. edge distance requirements in Hilti data sheets).

Therefore Anchors are OK for Tension Loads

Hopper H1 (270 cu ft Capacity) Location: Parker, Arizona Design of Vessel & Supports Sheet 17

Tank Anchorage (Hilti Epoxy), cont.

Check anchor bolt shear:

1) Steel strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_s > V_u$ Check following cases:

2) Concrete breakout strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_{cb} > V_{u}$

3) Concrete pryout strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_{co} > V_{u}$

Factored seismic shear load per bolt (V_{II}) = **1.21** k (see above)

Case (1): Steel strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_s > V_u$

 $\phi V_s = \phi 0.6 A_{se} f_{ut} =$ 10.28 k > 1.21 k -- OK Check #1:

> Where: $\phi =$ 0.60 $f_{ut} =$ 85.5 ksi

 $\phi V_s =$ Check #2: 10.24 k > 1.21 k -- OK

> Where: V_s = 17.06 k (see Hilti ESR-2322, Table 7)

ESR-1682 Test Results (for reference only): > 1.21 k -- OK 6.38 k

Case (2): Concrete breakout strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_{cb} > V_{u}$

162 in² $A_{VO} =$ 1.0

1.0

 $V_b = 7(\ell/d_0)^{0.2}(d_0)^{1/2}(f_0')^{1/2}(c_1)^{1.5} =$ 8.5 k

6.0 in

Case 3) Concrete pryout strength of anchor in shear: $\phi V_{cp} > V_u$

Check #1:
$$\phi V_{cp} = (\phi k_{cp} N_{cb}) =$$
 18.44 k > 1.21 k -- OK

Where: $\phi =$ 0.60

> $k_{cp} =$ 2.0

 $N_{cb} = \phi N_{cb}/\phi =$ 15.4

 $\phi V_{cp} = (\phi k_{cp} N_a) =$ 26.55 k > 1.21 k -- OK Check #2:

> $N_a = (A_{Na}/A_{Nao})(\phi_{pNa}N_{ao}) =$ 22.12 k

 $N_{ao} = \tau_{kcr} \pi dh_{ef} =$ 15.80 k

> 1.12 $\tau_{kcr} =$

1.00 $\varphi_{\text{pNa}} =$

 $A_{Na} =$ 245 in²

245 in² $A_{Nao} =$

Therefore Anchors are OK for Shear Loads